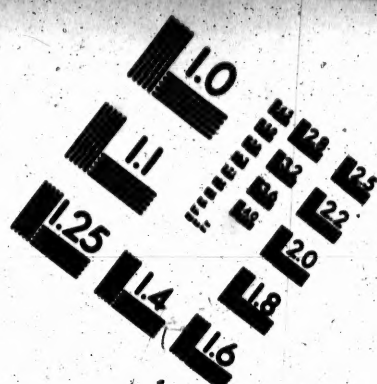
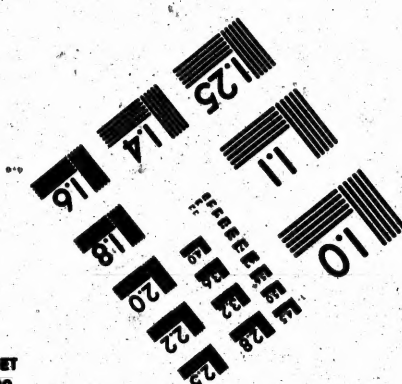
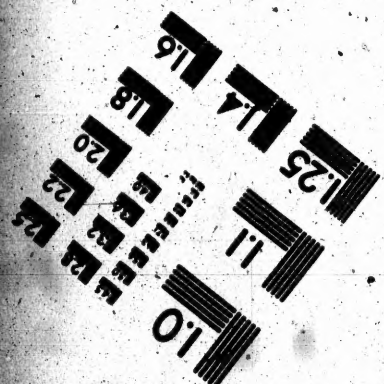
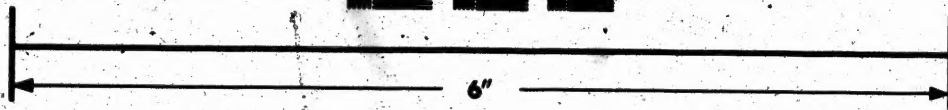
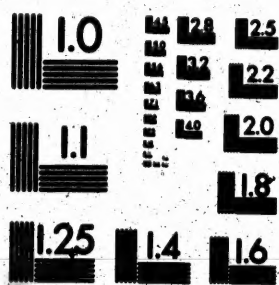




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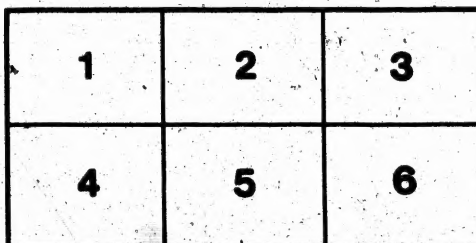
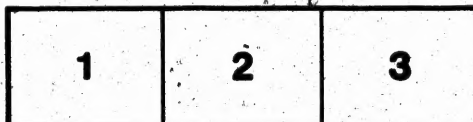
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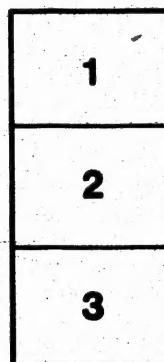
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TO THE CLERGY AND LAY MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BELOVED BRETHREN,—

IT has been my wish for some months to address a Pastoral letter to the Members of our Communion, upon a subject deeply interesting to all of us. You will be in the hope, that the present, under the blessing of God, may have a fit time for the purpose.

ALTHOUGH of late many difficulties have pressed heavily upon the Colonial Clergy, we of the present day are marvellously privileged to behold a large portion of our branch of the Church Catholic exhibiting, in all quarters of the world, increased regard for her principles and polity; and zealously engaged in the execution of them, in all their fulness and value.

Some of you must be aware of the great injury which, for more than a century, was sustained in this Western Hemisphere from the numerous divisions in which our Church was placed. Although Episcopal in her form and character, she had no Bishop—she was incompetent to the performance of several essential functions; she had no means for preserving necessary order; several of her important offices were unavoidably withheld from her members; and she had to traverse the ocean for the Collection of her Bishops.

These great evils were deeply felt and deplored, not only by the immediate sufferers, but by many of the best and most distinguished men in the Parent Kingdom, who made great and continued efforts to cleanse for their brethren in the Colonies, the essential benefits of Episcopal superintendence. These efforts were unavailingly without their due effect, through a long and dreary period, and the date of their earliest success is so recent, that many of ourselves can clearly recollect the time, when a Freeman Bishop first set his foot upon the widely extended shores of America. Those who shall follow us will find it most difficult to account for so strange and long continued departure from the practice of the Apostles and primitive ages, when the Church was carried at once, in all her fulness, to every place where Christianity was made for her, by the Providence of her Divine Head.

HAPPILY the first Episcopal appointments in the Colonies, after this long delay, have given such evidence of their importance, that an earnest desire has been awakened for their large increase, of which the most gratifying proofs are appearing in upon us, from a very large portion of the world. The splendid sailing cabinets in the Parent Kingdom; and a very heavy amount has been collected for calling it into action. No favour so opportune could not be overlooked by the disinterested and zeal of the distinguished Prelate, who now sits the See of London.

In a letter to the revered Metropolitan, he made an appeal so stirring, that it has moved the hearts of the whole Church. His Lordship clearly showed to the conviction of all, that "the time has arrived, at which a great effort is required, on the part of the Church of England, to impart the full benefits of her Apostolical government and discipline, as well as of her doctrines and ordinances, to the distant Provinces of the British Empire." "Every year's experience tends to prove that it is not enough that we send out with our Colonies, or amongst them, a certain number of Missionaries; and that we contribute to build a certain number of Churches and Chapels." "If we desire the good to be complete, permanent, and growing with the Church's growth, we must plant the Church amongst them, in all its integrity.—Each Colony must have not only its parochial, or district Pastors, but its Chief Pastor to watch over, and guide, and direct the whole." "An Episcopal Church without a Bishop, is a contradiction in terms." "The difference between our past labours in the work of erecting Colonial Churches, and those which are now called for, must be this; that whereas we formerly laboured by sending out a few individual Missionaries, to occupy deserted and independent fields of labour, unconnected with one another by their relation to a common oversight, in the exercise of their task, although deriving their spiritual authority from a common origin;—and then after an interval of many years, placing them under the guidance and control of Bishops; we should now afterwards supply the wants of those older Colonies, which are still destitute of the benefit of Episcopal government, take care to let every New Colony enjoy that blessing from the very first. Let every band of settlers, which goes forth from Christian England, with authority to occupy a distinct territory, and to form a separate community, take with it, not only its civil rulers and functionaries, but its Bishop and Clergy."

Wishing according to the feelings of some Colonies to provide for the support of their own Bishops, and the fear that in others, depending on others for support, they might be tempted to neglect their own Bishops, and the advantages of Episcopal Church government; for it is known that there exists amongst the people of New Brunswick a very strong desire to have a Bishop of their own, residing amongst them, and giving full effect to the Ministry of their Clergy. For my own part I believe that if measures were taken to provide a fund for the endowment of Colonial Bishops, some at least of our Colonies would witness the same feeling of their own spiritual wants, and would be ready to assist us in the accomplishment of an object, of too great magnitude perhaps, or thought to be so, for their own unaided resources." The following were among the distinct proposals of the Bishops of London.

1. THAT a fund should be formed by voluntary contribution, for the endowment of Bishops in the Colonies and distant Dependencies of the British Crown.
2. THAT this fund should be held in trust and administered by the Archbishop and Bishops of the English Church.
3. THAT as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of Bishops;—that a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment, raised in the Colonies themselves.

His Lordship expresses an apprehension that "if the Church of England does not send forth Bishops as well as Clergy into those parts of the world, where her disinterested children desire to repose under the shade of her branches," others may take the work out of her hands, and thus add, "my own deeply rooted conviction is, that if the Church of England leave herself in good earnest, and put forth all the resources and energies which she possesses, and for the use of which she must give account, she will, in due time, cause the reformed Episcopal Church to be recognized by all the nations of the earth, as the stronghold of pure religion, and the legitimate dispenser of its merits of grace; and will be a chosen instrument in the hands of God, for purifying and restoring the other branches of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and of connecting them with herself as members of the same mystical body, in the way of truth, in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of peace."

The effect of this letter from the Bishops of London to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, was great and decisive.—It has led to movements, on behalf of the Church, not inferior in their importance, to any, which have been made since the Reformation. The Archbishop and Bishops were soon assembled, to give their deep and united consideration to this great subject. One of the most influential Meetings that has ever been assembled in the Metropolitan's residence suspended to the call that was made upon them—the foundation of a large fund for the endowment of additional Colonial Bishops was formed by magnificent contributions, and the Archbishop and Bishops were made the Trustees of this fund.

I gladly bring attention to a few of the observations which were eloquently and very forcibly made at this great meeting—when all the Bishops whole realm of London, many Lay Peers, and many hundreds of the most distinguished of the Clergy and Lay Members of the Church, gave their influential aid to the undertaking. It would be a very happy circumstance if a full report of the proceedings at that meeting could be placed in the hands of every member of the Church.

AFTER fervent prayer by the Bishops of London, for the Heavenly Blessing, the object was beautifully opened and explained by the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, at whose special call the meeting had been assembled.

HIS GRACE expressed the freest gratification at the view of so numerous and highly respectable concourse of the Members of the Church, assembled at his particular invitation, in furtherance of a most important design. He alluded to the opportunities which the experience of thirty years, first in the See of London, and subsequently as Metropolitan, had given him for full acquaintance with the subject, to which their earnest and attentive attention was requested—and then proceeded.

"THERE are many causes that operate prejudicially to the interests of religion in newly formed Colonies. These causes have been in operation in our own possessions from their first settlement, and have been greatly aggravated by the want of Episcopal superintendence. The Members of our Church have been thus deprived of the benefit of all those ordinances, which can be administered only by a Bishop. And this is no slight misfortune; but the want of superintendence is a still greater. A Church without a Bishop can hardly deserve the name of Episcopal. Whatever may be the worth of the Clergyman by whom it is served; whatever their numbers, it is a body without a head. No ruling mind to direct, no authority to correct abuses, to administer discipline, to advise, to exhort, to counsel, to encourage, according to occasion may require."

"If the Ministry of the labourers in it be rendered efficient, they must act under the control and direction of a Bishop. This is not a question of Episcopacy, but whether a Church, being Episcopal, can prosper without a Bishop. For it must be remembered that such a Church, so circumstanced, is in a worse condition than any community of Christians, who have a complete organized government of their own."

The first Resolution was proposed by the Bishop of London:—

"That the Church of England, in discharging her unquestionable duty of providing for the religious wants of her members in foreign lands, is bound to proceed upon her own principles of Apostolical order and discipline."

His Lordship did not hesitate to advert to past neglect, as a matter to be ashamed of and deplored—but still, "it is better to have than the remedy is not yet lost, and that it is about to be applied, that feelings of joy and thankfulness predominate in my breast over those of shame and sorrow; that I am inclined, with Your Grace, to direct the eyes of this Assembly rather with hope to the brightness of the future, than with regret to the darkness and desolation of the past. But when I thus speak of the past, let me not be misunderstood—I know, and I am thankful for, what has been done of late years, to remedy the evils of long continued neglect; but I know also, that the results which have followed from what has already been done, are such, as will increase our condemnation if we do no more."

Then only seemed likely to arise in this—"by whom is this duty, which is devolved to be the Church's duty, to be performed? whether by the State, as part of the Church, or as in alliance with the Church; or by the Church itself, as a collective body of individuals, Ministers and Members?"—but this question also I shall take the liberty of passing by, without discussion, leaving the duty itself, being one of paramount and unquestionable obligation, must be done by some person; and if on some day there were no person who should be bound to do it, must be done by someone, because it must be done at all hazards, and on no account left undone. Let us leave the State to consider its duty; let us be diligent and faithful in performing ours."

"I have elsewhere remarked that an Episcopal Church, without a Bishop, is neither more nor less than a contradiction in terms; and the Church seems effectively to have a Bishop, when it is removed beyond his possible superintendence or jurisdiction. This ought not to be the case with any portion of Christ's Church; with any department of His vineyard. It was not the case with any of those Churches which were founded by the Apostles and Apostolic men. It was not the case for many ages afterwards."—"My Lord, in speaking these sentences, I speak not my own sentiments only; I speak not merely the sentiments of the Church at this day; but I speak the sentiments of those who have presided over the Church for the last hundred and fifty years. I have spoken of a long series of past neglect; but let me say that neglect has not been altogether the Church's fault. The evil which we now make upon the country at large, was made upon the Government of this country early in the last century, and at intervals throughout the whole of that century."—"The Bishop then adverted to the excellent and Rev. Dr. Hall, "who has called the attention of the public to the want of Bishops in the Colonies, and filling in that, was chiefly instrumental in founding the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has, as far as anything could supply it, supplied the defect, by appointing its own quasi-episcopal superintendence over the Colonies, till at least it was successful in procuring the consent of them at least, the establishment of Episcopacy." The earnest endeavor, for this object, of Archbishops Tait and Doane, and of Bishops Doane and Doane, and Doane, who were distinguished among many others, were then adverted to by the Bishop of London, to show, as His Lordship expressed himself, that "We are only, at length, taking advantage of that which appears to be a most favorable crisis, taking advantage of what we believe to be an improved state of feeling in the Church; a better acquaintance with the fundamental principles on which she rests; a better and greater inclination to value, as they ought to be valued, her ordinances and ministrations; we are only taking advantage of this, to give effect to those sentiments, which have animated the Fathers and Reformers of our Church, from the time of the Revolution at least, down to the present day."

Then EARL OF GRENVILLE "acknowledged most cordially and respectfully the debt of gratitude, which as Members of the Church of England, all who were then assembled owed to His Grace, for calling them together, for an object so important to the best interests of the Church of England; and declared that he had long felt that the Church of England ought to make the effort now proposed; and although the evil to be remedied was owing to the neglect of our forefathers, the disgrace of it will attach to ourselves, if we do not use our utmost endeavors to wipe it away."—"His Lordship then called upon the meeting "for increased determination to make sacrifices in this great cause."

Mr. JEFFRIES COLLEMAN entered upon the practical advantages of Episcopal superintendence as seen and felt at home, and then eloquently enforced the duties of carrying these advantages into the Colonies of the Empire. "And now, my Lord Archbishop, if these things be so in this country, where order is held, where discipline has the force of prohibition in its force, I would ask what must it be, to be without them, in lands where a totally different state of society makes them so much more needed?"—"What obstacles to Christian advancement must be crossed, what benefits must be withheld from our countrymen, in our distant Colonies, unless the vast Colonial Empire which the Almighty has entrusted to us, for great purposes, be broken up into manageable Dioceses, Dioceses manageable in extent—and an adequate number of Bishops be appointed as their head. As my Lord Bishop of London has well said, Episcopal government, and the benefits of Episcopal government, are not a name, a theory, or a speculation—they are real and present, they are that which comes home to our houses and in our every day business."

Then LORD JUDGE'S REPLY.—"That the want of Episcopal superintendence is a great and acknowledged defect in the religious provision otherwise made for many of the Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, was asserted by the Bishop of Winchester, who strongly insisted on the necessity of the Government determining, in advising to supply in the Colonies some substitute plan for making them Christian. "Bishops individually have done much; but the Nation has done little or nothing. Voluntary Societies have done much, and large contributions have been collected through their agency; but the country has done little or nothing. We have sent out our ships; we have sent out our commerce; we have sent out our enterprise; we have sent out our very arms; but we have not sent out our religion."—"I lament this great deficiency, because I cannot but consider it injurious to the interests of religion, as the very ground which it takes in this Resolution. I think it peculiarly important that this truth should be recognized at the present time, it is well known that it is the policy of the present day, whether right or wrong I stop not to enquire—to look upon all religious persons in our Colonial dependencies, with the same degree of favor. Now it is especially of importance that under these circumstances, our own Church should not remain defective in that which we consider to be essentially necessary, and a fundamental part of our system—the hierarchy, as it were, of the arch of our Ecclesiastical polity." His Lordship then gave a practical description of the benefits derived from the superintendence of Bishops in the Colonies to which they had been sent, and of the benefits to be expected by the Farther Country and by the Colonies, from placing the conduct of men in his capital relations on the trust and subject matter, on the doctrine of the Gospel, as taught by our Church.—"The Church has thrown herself, for the purpose of carrying out these objects, on the sympathies and affections of the people; and by me, my Lord, under the Divine blessing, I cannot flow the words."

Then LORD BISHOP was moved by JOHN LAURENCE, Esq. "That the expedition of new Colonies, and the formation of British Communities in various parts of the world, render it necessary that an immediate effort should be made to impart to them the full benefit of the Church, in all the circumstances of her Ministry, ordinances and government. Mr. LAURENCE'S profound information enabled him to speak with authority upon the injury that had been occasioned from the long want of Bishops, and especially in the West, and upon the extraordinary and most happy results, when at last Bishops were sent thither—though he blamed the neglect and considered it reprehensible to the Government in all past time, he considered every individual so sharing in the blame, and especially called upon at the present time to aid in removing the reproach."—"How many years rolled over our heads before we ever thought of sending out a single prelate to superintend the Church in British India! And how necessary was it, that it should be brought home to our convictions, that prelate after prelate sank into an untimely grave, owing to the goodness of their consciences in the cause of their Redeemer, before we thought it necessary to divide that vast Dependency into three Bishoprics! One of which alone is equal in magnitude to the whole Empire of Germany." The universal and unqualified testimony to the great benefits derived from the few Bishops thither sent, through that smiling field, and the peculiar advantages to be derived from the Ordination of a numerous native Clergy, were dwelt upon with most effect.

AMUSEMENT followed.—"I know nothing for which we owe greater thanks to Your Grace, than that in convening us for a most important object, the outline of the great work is laid at once before us; we are not invited to turn an indifferent ear to a Bishopric in this, or in that part of our Colonial Empire; but to address at once frankly, to the full extent, the general duty of the English Church to carry out her Apostolic government co-extensively with the British Colonial Empire." He spoke these pointed views, of the waste in the Mediterranean; and reminded the meeting, that "by the great debt of Navigation (in other quarters) we are carrying out the burden of our inhabited Colonies to an insupportable extent, and even by acquisition and conquest we are adding to our boundaries, which are more like flowing than fixed lines." The Archbishop eloquently dwelt upon a great change in the public feeling, which the Most Reverend Chairman had been permitted to see in his own day, and with immediate reference to the first consecration of a Bishop for Calcutta—now solely published before the representatives of the whole Church, although so opposed at the time, "that it was done, as it were, in an upper chamber, and with closed doors."—"Let the enemies of the Church whisper, and her enemies think within themselves who are without in very truth, and those who being within, yet as it was said of old, are false servers, and cards false, are within, in their bodily presence, but in their sympathies know not the system of which they form a part; let them think that the English Church is now divided; let them think that there are divisions of opinion, that there are struggles and divisions—no such is more certain than this, that what they mistake for divisions, are actions of the common sense of life. There has been no time when the Church of England stood stronger, than now, in her Apostolic doctrine and discipline; and let her only have upon her one more token of a true branch of Christ's Catholic Church—the mark of unity, that which is God's presence—and a purifying charity for Christ's sheep, scattered abroad in the midst of this wretched world, and no power of earth or hell shall ever prevail against her."

The next Resolution was chiefly procedural.—"That a Poet be invited to compose a poem for the anniversary of the Ordination of Bishops in each of the foreign provinces of Great Britain or shall be determined upon by the Archbishop and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland; and that their Lordships be requested to undertake the charge and application of the funds, and to select a Treasurer or Treasurers, and such other Officers as may be required for conducting the necessary business."

Then was moved by WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, Esq. M. P., and seconded by ARTHUR CLARKE, Esq., who spoke of promised results, and with the knowledge which experience affords. Mr. GLADSTONE had been Under Secretary of State for the Colonies—he knew

much of all their circumstances, and was able to show the extreme necessity for aid to their religious establishments, and especially in the interval between their departure from one home, and the momentary cessation of another, with its anticipated comfort and prosperity, an interval of extraordinary difficulty in many cases, and often of long duration.—His clearly exhibited the danger of the emigrant's losing the foundation for the blessings of religion, if during this period of difficulty and privation, no friendly arm should be stretched out to assist him in procuring them. "Come forward to aid the undertaking which is now presented to you; which has for its aim the supplying him this gap, the supplying him from the parental bosom of this country, with the most precious gift that she can possibly bestow."

"Arise having accurately listened to the entire proceedings, up to the present moment, of this large meeting, of this mixed meeting, of this meeting called without any distinction of individual sentiment—I except the whole of its proceedings, without the exception of one single word, as a clear and irrefragable proof that the Members of the Church of England, under the united guidance of their divinely constituted rulers, will move forward, with a perfect unity of heart and purpose, for the accomplishment of all the designs that the principles of their religion may recommend."

ANNE, our Sister, who had been many years in India, with Bishop Missioner and Bishop HAZARD, brought his experience to the aid of the good cause, and detailed it with thrilling eloquence. He proved the debt which England and the English Church owe to their distant children—a debt paid by our forefathers to ancestors, and which we may not fail in paying to those who are to follow on. He forcibly showed the only means by which the imperative and sacred duty of perpetuating the Church, can be performed. "This, and this alone, will answer the demands of our forefathers in the Church. They died, leaving the deposit to us; let us see that we be faithful in the trust, in giving it, in all the fulness of its blessing,—in all its unifying purity—to our children's children."

"You say, my Lord, is heard—the cry is almost already answered—I see the answer as it is the consequence of many circumstances, all tending to facilitate this magnificent and holy mission. I see it in the universal recognition, through the whole public mind, of the true principles of order in the Church. I see it in the sacred union of greater simplicity, greater abstinence, greater reverence to the Episcopal office—I see it in the assembly which is met within these walls to-day. The hopes thus reaching from Your Grace's measure to day, are great and triumphant. These hopes cannot disappoint us; they rest upon the Rock of ages; they rest upon the promise of Him, who will be with us always, even to the end of the world. In such hope allow me, my Lord, to place the last stone upon the edifice which has this day been raised, by acceding the Resolution which has been so ably moved."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, in moving a Resolution of cordial thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury for calling the Meeting; and Sir HOWARD COVE in acceding the Resolution; and the Assessor of Canterbury in acknowledging its kindness, gave evidence by many appropriate and interesting observations, that the subject was not exhausted at the close of the day. Sir HOWARD COVE, who had visited many Colonies, not only of Great Britain, but of other European powers, recounted the zeal of Spain and Portugal and France, in sending all their religious institutions to their Colonies, with the neglect of the Dutch and the Danish Governments; and until late, with the complacency of England. He exhibited the moral influence of such neglect, which he had seen; he called attention to the extraordinary success of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, sustained by State provision, or any remarkable wealth among her Members; and encouraged liberal contributions from the pious and the faithful, by calling to remembrance the unwearied heron of zeal, and the unflinching cross of oil. On the day of this distinguished meeting, and before its dispersion, the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. KENNETH HAWKINS, announced the progress of the subscription; when it was found that the first fruits of the offering to be made for the noble object amounted to more than £500,000. The fund has been constantly increasing during the two years that have elapsed since the meeting, and we cannot doubt, that, by the blessing of God, it will long continue to be greatly enlarged.

INSTEAD of apologizing for the detail which I have given of the proceedings of that memorable day, I greatly regret that the necessary limits of this letter, have compelled me to give so curtailed an account of them, perhaps with injustice and injury to all who took part in the proceedings and to the causes in which they were engaged. I have nothing to offer from myself which will be equally interesting, and yet I must request your kind attention to a few observations which my duty prompts me to make.

In full accordance with the principles which have been brought before you, some good progress has been made within the last few years.—The division of this unwieldy Diocese, which required the Bishop to travel, by sea and land, ten thousand miles to visit his scattered Churches; and the consequent appointment of a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermuda, and the division of the Diocese of Quebec at the same time, though a little prior to the movement of the Archbishop and Bishops, were among the early results of the active operation of these principles on which that movement was made. For the first time in the history of England, the Church has been sent out in her fulness, to a new Colony; and the establishment of a Bishop and a body of Clergy in New Zealand, was contemporary with the organization of the Colony. A Bishop of our Church has been placed in the Holy City of Jerusalem, to the delight of every pure branch of the Christian Church. Another Bishop has been appointed to the care of the Churches in our several dependencies in the Mediterranean. Another has been sent to Van Diemen's Land. Three Bishops have been sent to the Islands which lately formed the single Diocese of Barbadoes. The effect of all this has happily increased the desire for a more further extension of such blessings.

THE next object of the Fathers of the Church in the erection of the extensive and important Province of New Brunswick into a separate See—currently hoping by this measure, to obtain benefit and blessing for all the members of the Church, not only in that rapidly increasing Colony, but in every part of this Diocese. They well knew the hopelessness of expecting the full benefit of Episcopal care and superintendence, while so extensive a charge as that of the present Diocese of Nova Scotia is committed to a single Bishop.

It would ill become me, filling the station which I occupy, to dwell upon the real importance of such care and superintendence; but there is reality in their importance. Few persons have more reason to know and feel their own insufficiency, than those who, for some time, have filled the office of a Chief Pastor of the flock of Christ. But however great they feel their own unworthiness to be, they cannot but know that they are called upon to dispense a treasure, and although it is to be examined in still rougher of earth, it is a treasure still.

THE truly Christian regard which has been manifested by our brethren at home, should stimulate every member of the Church in these Colonies, to his utmost effort in aid of the benevolence which has been extended for your eternal good. You are now called upon to make such effort, but remember, in the same spirit which has been manifested in the Parent Country. There indeed the object has been to promote the Glory of God, and the prosperity of His Church, among distant members of the flock of Christ, almost unknown to them. Here the object is to meet each Christian love with grateful hearts, and aid to full success, not for the benefit of distant brethren, but for the welfare, the temporal and eternal welfare of yourselves, and of those who are most dear to you. Well therefore may it be hoped, that every member of our flock will consider it not merely an indispensable duty, but a delightful privilege, to give his most earnest and active regard to the call now made upon him; and then he will be ready to make even inconvenient sacrifice if such shall be required.

THE Clergy will feel it to be their duty, without loss of time, to make known the peculiar demand which is now made upon the best feeling of all the members of the Church; and I earnestly recommend their endeavours to do this, by affectionate appeals from the pulpit, followed up by personal communication with all the individuals of their respective flocks. Not one should fail to bear a part, however limited his means may be—or should he omit by faithful prayer, to seek that his humble offering may be made acceptable to God, through the Divine Mediator.

PARENTS some may be inclined to wish that what they almost consider a burthen, could have been provided for from other sources, without calling for any sacrifice from them. Instead of pronouncing harsh and hasty condemnation of such wish, I still acknowledge, that there was a time, when in the fervour of youthful zeal, and from affectionate regard for the members of the Church in these Colonies, I was led, not only to desire, but very earnestly to endeavour to procure the whole of a comfortable support for our Missionaries, from England, with little, or perhaps no assistance from their own flocks. Eight years were occupied in this endeavour, and I greatly rejoiced, at the moment, in the attainment of that object in the year 1818. A suggestion was made to me soon afterwards, by a bright and shining light of the Church, the eminently great and holy Bishop HENRY, which I was then ill-prepared to receive. But long experience has convinced me of its wisdom. That amiable Father, with a mingled severity and animation, peculiarly his own, decried to satisfy me, that so long as our Church should look, for its whole support, to the bounty of England, and should be sustained by our own congregations, she would remain in a state of languor, and her prosperity would be delayed. Since that opinion was given, we have passed through severe trials, and have been almost overwhelmed by afflictions for their ruin. Some of our Missionaries and their families have suffered severely, by an unexpected and sudden diminution of the moderate income they had been accustomed to receive from the Home Government. This indeed was a most unjust, a most undeserved, and grievous injury, and a subject for our deep regret and sympathy. But the labours of these suffering Clergy, (to their great praise,) were never diminished by this calamity, and it has pleased God to give them new encouragement from another source. As holy feeling has been awakened among our people, which is now uniting them with their spiritual shepherds, and with all the members of the great body to which we belong, however separated from each other. They are learning at last to appreciate their religious responsibilities. They have been led already to give a portion of their time, and care, and contributions, to the Church; and an affectionate sense of their duty to her has been awakened and strengthened. Nor is it too much to hope that such feeling, by the blessing of God, will be extensively increased, till the support of the Church, will no longer be deemed a burthen, but a delight. Already we have seen earnest of such feeling.—Within the few last years more progress has been made—more zeal has been manifested by our people—more Churches and Parishes have been built, or commenced—and more provision has been made for the support of the Clergy, (small and insufficient as it still is,) than was ever hoped for by the most sanguine, in the preceding quarter of a Century.

In all this we think that we behold a return to first principles and primitive love.—The people of God in the earliest ages were accustomed to bring their gifts with gladness for those who ministered at the Altar. Such holy dedication of a great portion of his substance was the joy of the pious tithing. Under the more perfect and more glorious Dispensation of the Gospel, the same principle and the same affections were maintained, and produced similar results, of an higher and more spiritual character. If then we find nearly forgotten the duty and the privileges, which were performed and enjoyed by the earliest people of God, and by the first followers of the Saviour, we may rejoice that the clouds of that night, in which the forgetfulness of duty was upon us, are now breaking away, and we are permitted to see the dawn of a happier day. Now can we reasonably doubt, that if it were in our power to elect a full support for our Church and Clergy, from some certain source, without any effort, or any contribution from ourselves, it would be useful to accept the coming advantage. Our love would be cold—a bond of holy unity would be lost; our Church would languish; and indolence, and indifference, and levity, in various measures, would be the certain effects.

FAR more it ought not to excite any surprise, that some anxiety should be felt respecting the selection that may be made of a person, to fill the important office of the first Bishop of New Brunswick. And yet there is abundant reason to ally any uneasiness that might arise from such anxiety. The proposed provision will be so understood, that it will afford little inducement to any other than a devoted servant of God, to accept the office, if it could be possible for any other to obtain it. For the same reason it would be no object for the more extensive of patronage, even if the Government, to whom the appointment will constitutionally belong, could, by any possibility, be induced to come in improperly, or an insufficient person, for an office so solemn and important, and responsible. We can more readily believe, that as the whole plan has been suggested, and thus far, successfully carried forward, with the prompt and most holy motives, by the Chief Justice and Bishops of the Church, the Government, with due regard to this important fact, as well as to the nature of the office, will think it essential to the right completion of the object, to seek for the aid of the Archbishop of CANBERRA, (of whose Province these Colonies form a part,) in the selection of the first person that can be found. Now can we doubt that His Grace, when thus called upon, will perform the solemn duty allotted to him, with a single eye to the Glory of God, and the welfare of the Church. More than, however speaking, is abundant security for a happy issue; security that should ally every pious mind to which the national anxiety, in such a case, might otherwise occur.

But my Christian Brethren, we have still stronger ground on which to rest our confidence. It may surely be supposed that this whole work has been undertaken in humble faith and trust. It has been regarded as the work of God, and of His Church; every movement in it has been committed to His guidance and control. And can we doubt that in the abundance of His mercy, He will so overrule the event, that His glory, and the welfare of His Church, and the salvation of His people, shall be securely promoted? Can we seek for, or desire, a happier consummation?

I never claim your indulgence while addressing to myself, in the midst of considerations of such high importance, as those which are now before you. Urgently as I am pressing for the means of dividing this large Diocese, the attainment of the object will not be unattended by circumstances of real sorrow to myself. The union with all the portions of my extensive flock, has been of a holy and endearing character; and the tie which thus unites us, cannot be severed without pain. The affectionate intercourse which it has been my happiness to enjoy with my Brethren in New Brunswick, who are very dear to me; and the solemn engagements in which we have often been engaged when together, will remain solemn for my grateful and happy recollection; but in proportion to the happiness of these remembrances, must be the pain of the reflection, that such intercourse and such engagements will no longer form a portion of my joy. The welfare of the Church and your highest interests demand the sacrifice; and therefore I am bound not only to submit to it, but as far as I have power, to forward it.

From this union I gladly turn to the particular encouragement, which has been afforded to your two stations in this holy cause. The sum of £10,000 was quickly allotted, by the Archbishop and Bishops, from the general fund, for the endowment of a Bishopric in New Brunswick. More than £2000 have already been added, by a few zealous members of the Church in that Province. A most responsible and efficient sub-committee have been formed in London for the furtherance of this special object, by whose exertions it will be greatly aided and accelerated; and if God shall permit the present appeal to reach the hearts of all the members of the Church, throughout the Diocese, we cannot, we dare not doubt, that in a few months, sufficient additions will be made to the endowment, to obtain the creation of the new See, and the appointment of some able and devoted servant of God, to the important charge. In the full exercise of such comfortable hope, beloved Brethren, I heartily bid you God speed in this holy undertaking, and am with fervent prayers for your continual guidance and blessing from above,

Your faithful and affectionate friend,

JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, APRIL 25, 1845.

* As it is probable that some benevolent persons may desire to contribute towards the endowment of the new Bishopric, a larger sum than it may be convenient to pay at one time—the larger subscriptions may be paid by two, or if necessary by three, or even four instalments; although the more promptly the payments can be made, the sooner the whole object will be attained. In some cases, where it may be difficult to make payments in money, the object may be attained by gifts of available land, which are now highly bestowed, for the benefit of the Church Society, or for the endowment of particular parishes, in all parts of Canada.

All contributions, of every kind, and amount, will be received by the Hon. Chief Justice CHIPMAN, at St. John, and the Venerable Archbishop COOPER, at Fredericton, who, if necessary, will kindly associate with themselves, for this purpose, a few Members of the Church. The Clergy in all parts of the Province, are requested to act as Agents, in collecting, receiving, and forwarding local subscriptions and contributions.—In Prince Edward Island they may be forwarded by the Clergy to the Ecclesiastical Commissary at Charlottetown, the Rev'd Dr. JEFFRIES—and in Nova Scotia, by the same Agents, the Clergy, to the Venerable Archbishop WILLIS, at Halifax.

EARLY Returns will be very important, that hopes may be entertained of the completion of the object before the next winter.

